REMARKS

I.   STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 23, 32 and 34-41 are "objected to".

Claims 1-18 are allowed.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-41 are currently pending in this application.

II.   REJECTION OF CLAIMS 19-22, 24-31 AND 33 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER WESTERMAN (U.S. PATENT 6,510,242) IN VIEW OF BRAUN ET AL (U.S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBL.. 2004/0109180)

At the outset, in the Office Action, it appears that the Examiner erroneously included claims 22 and 31 as being unpatentable over Westerman in view Braun. However, these claims 22 and 31 were addressed by the Examiner on page 4, item 9 of the current Office Action as being unpatentable over Westerman in view Braun, and further in view of Lawrence Seligman (U.S. Patent 3,564,226). As such, Applicant's response to these claims would be found in item III of this response.

Claim 19 specifically recites, amongst other novel features, "a color gamut decision unit determining a displayable scope of color chroma based on **the change rates of the RGB color signal** with respect to **the change rates of the color difference signal** and **when the detected RGB color signal exists on the boundaries of the color space of the RGB color signal**". (Emphasis added). Westerman and Braun, either singularly or in combination, fail to disclose, teach or suggest this feature.

Instead, Westerman discloses a method for upsampling a received YCbCr signal by generating the missing chrominance values. By operating only on the YCbCr signal, Westerman does not require computations on three color channels but instead generates chrominance coefficients for each individual pixel. In so doing, Westerman takes into account the values of the chrominance coefficients actually received for a neighboring pixel, accounts for the values of the luminance of the pixel, and of the saturation value for chrominance coefficients, as determined by the value of the luminance of the pixel. Since different chrominance coefficients are generated for each pixel, large areas of the reconstructed image appear as having a texture. See, for example, column 2, lines 34-50 of Westerman.

In the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that Westerman fails to teach a color gamut

decision unit determining a displayable scope of color chroma based on the change rates of the RGB color signal with respect to the change rates of the color difference signal and when the detected RGB color signal exists on the boundaries of the color space of the RGB color signal, as specifically recited by the Applicant in, for example, claim 19.

However, Braun fails to cure the deficiencies of Westerman. Instead, Braun relates to a method of generating a reduced color gamut boundary for a color output device using three or more colorants, wherein the amount of each colorant is controlled by a colorant control signal vector. See, for example, the Abstract of Braun. In Braun, a cost attribute that is relevant for the construction of a reduced color gamut boundary from the complete color gamut boundary is the Euclidean color difference between points. Further, Braun discloses how moving the complete color gamut boundary value between difference points results in some of the chromatic range device being compromised. See, for example, page 5, paragraph [0049] of Braun. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that Braun fails to disclose, teach or suggest Applicant's invention as specifically recited in, for example, claim 19 that requires "a color gamut decision unit determining a displayable scope of color chroma based on the change rates of the RGB color signal with respect to the change rates of the color difference signal and when the detected RGB color signal exists on the boundaries of the color space of the RGB color signal". Further understanding and appreciation of Applicant's claimed invention would be found in, for example, page 9, paragraph [0041] of the specification of the present application.

Therefore, it would not have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention of this present application to combine Westerman and Braun to achieve Applicant's invention as specifically recited in, for example, claim 19.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection is overcome.

Although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 19, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding differences in claims 20, 21, 24-30 and 33 over the cited references.

III. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 22 AND 31 UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) AS BEING
UNPATENTABLE OVER WESTERMAN (U.S. PATENT 6,510,242) IN VIEW OF BRAUN
ET AL (U.S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBL.. 2004/0109180), AND FURTHER IN VIEW
OF LAWRENCE SELIGMAN (U.S. PATENT 3,564,226)

The above comments for distinguishing over Westerman and Braun also apply here,

where appropriate.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection is overcome.
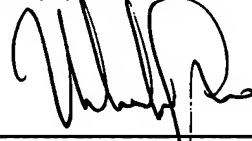

VI. CONCLUSION

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the

application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is

requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge

the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: September 28, 2005   By: _____

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